NAUTILUS

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SUCCINEA AUREA LEA AND S. PYRITES, NEW By LESLIE HUBRICHT

Succinea aurea was described by Lea (Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. 2:32, 1841. Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc. 9:4, 1846) from specimens collected at Springfield, Ohio. During the spring of 1958, the author visited Springfield to collect this species. Two species of Succineidae, Oxyloma retusa (Lea) and Quickella vermeta (Say), were found in abundance in that area.

In his description, Lea states: "This is a beautiful little species, remarkable for its fine surface and bright golden colour. In form it is nearly allied to *vermeta*. (Say.)" Quickella vermeta is sometimes of a bright golden color, especially when it lives in sunny situations. Succinea aurea is undoubtedly based on Quickella vermeta, and the Atlantic Coastal species which has borne this name is a different species.

For this Atlantic Coastal species, the author proposes the name Succinea pyrites, new species. It is described by H. A. Pilsbry, Land Mollusca of North America (North of Mexico) 2:815-818, figs. 441a, b; 442E (holotype), F. Type locality: Cape May, New Jersey, holotype 67795, paratypes 247364 & 189420 A.N.S.P., other paratypes 20614, collection of the author.

Of the localities cited by Pilsbry for Succinea aurea, those from near the Atlantic Coast from Virginia to New Jersey are probably all Succinea pyrites. In the authors experience, S. pyrites is confined to salt marshes and the records from western New York need to be verified anatomically before being accepted. The records from Yammasee, South Carolina; Wells, York Co., Maine; and Barnstable Co., Masachusetts, are based on immature shells which are unidentifiable. The record from Oldtown, Ohio, is based on an immature specimen of Oxyloma retusa (Lea). The records from Cincinnati, Ohio, and Clark Co., Indiana, are undoubtedly based on Quickella vermeta which is a very common snail along the Ohio River.